

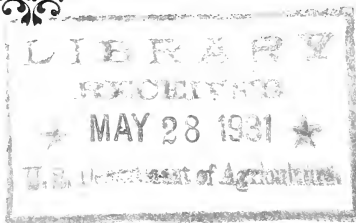
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Iris

SPRING 1926



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Member American Association of Nurserymen



Ans'd JAN 27 1926

TERMS AND PRICES

True to name. No substitutions. All post-free.

Any fault found must be reported immediately on receipt of plants and the faulty plants returned.

All orders booked in rotation and the earliest gets the preference. I do not store roots for winter delivery.

Plants for April, 1926, delivery.

Prices are net for one plant. No discount for quantity, as these prices are low—considering the large rhizomes I send.

Costs are set by their appearance in my garden during the 1925 spring blooming season, prices lowering quicker on the fast increasers like Cecile Minturn, Lady Byng, Susan Bliss, Bruno, Ariadne, etc., while the price lowers more slowly on growers like Tenebrae, The Sorcerer, Asia, Duke of Bedford, Delicatissima, Trouvaille, Dalila, Angelo.

All plants are grown by me. I have sufficient stock so that I do not buy elsewhere and run the chance of misnaming plants in rehandling.

THE CARE NECESSARY

Soil seems to be unimportant. Clay makes blooms; rich soil makes foliage. Sand seems to be a happy medium. I find fertilizers help increase diseases. Keep well weeded.

Plant with top of rhizome or thickened root just below surface, pressing the soil firmly around rootlets to hold it in place. These rootlets seldom grow but new ones soon follow.

I plant in ten-foot beds raised ten inches.

Plant them in a sunny, well drained place, where no water can stand in winter. Keep weeds out, never water iris. Follow these simple instructions and the plants do finely.

WHAT IS A GOOD IRIS?

A good iris flower should have substance to withstand hot weather and wind without wilting or flopping. Some finely colored ones that do not last at all are Lord of June, Yolande, Duke of York, Speed.

There is a tendency against drooping falls and lighter colored edges. Horizontal falls make a better balanced flower—gives width or contrast instead of a straight up-and-down effect.

Solid color throughout the whole flower is desired.

Spotted and frilled edges are easily obtained. We need height and size in this class.

I have tried out nearly every iris and have either discarded, listed or am still propagating them. This is costly work and the expense has to be spread over those I do list. In 1925, 111 new ones bloomed and I discarded 93 of them, many of those discontinued being high priced—the most flagrant example being a French one costing \$11 at some dealers which I could duplicate at 4c each in Niebelungen.

Originations of four Americans who put out about 30 iris lately were discarded because of small size. Novelties must have size.

I have such a quantity of iris varieties that I can afford to throw out the duplicates and poor ones and list only the best.

WHEN TO PLANT

The rhizome (or thickened root stalk) is at its largest in October or April. Eyes on its sides expand quickly in April and make a new rhizome for each eye, which can be separated in June—but at that time the single rhizome is about one-third the size of spring or fall ones.

The rhizome has the bloom stored up in it during August. This dies after blooming and the eyes on the side of it make new plants.

As to the period when iris should be moved:

Spring gives a large rhizome with many eyes increasing fast by June.

June delivered roots are smaller as they have grown off the sides of a spring root. Southern customers complain they start poorly in the summer heat there.

Fall rhizomes are ideal for California conditions, but in the North they don't get well enough established before winter comes. They are very fine looking roots at this time. The customers had better wait and let the nurseryman take the wintering risk.

IRIS NAMING

Names of iris look queer to newcomers in iris growing. Each originator names to suit himself, and as several countries are represented the given names are rather varied.

Personal and initialed names are confusing in labeling, and I have lowered the price on many such.

Mr. Dykes leads in short common-sense naming.

Naming follows exactly "Standardized Plant Names" issued in 1924.

S means "standard" or upper part of flower.

F means "fall" or lower three petals.

PUMILA—A dwarf iris, never over a foot high. Correctly speaking, it has no flower stem, as the flower is raised on an extension of the bottom part of bloom.

BICOLOR—A flower with falls slightly darker than standards. I call an iris bicolor only when it is ordinarily noticeable.

SELF—When all the flower is the same color.

RICARDI AND MESOPOTAMICA—Two species from the Orient that have added height and size to iris of late years, but they are not reliably hardy in Michigan. Ricardi also has a tendency to crooked stems.

PALLIDA—Means pale. A pale blue wild iris from Southern Europe that has had a great influence in most of our reliably hardy ones.

IRIS SHOWS

Am hoping some Iris Show will give an alphabetically arranged exhibit of all possible iris as an educational feature.

For exhibiting, cracked petals, lost flowers, and one wilted among good ones on a stem, all detract. Get your blooms to the show room the night before, and let them open there.

Condition counts more than exhibitors like. I know where a \$30 iris lost to a very well placed and bright colored spike of a \$3 one because the expensive one had its flowers sticking out unnaturally on account of being picked the day before and placed diagonally in a pail of water to open and the flowers turned up in opening. I learned from this to keep flower spikes upright. Bent-over spikes in a garden will also get this lopsided placement on the stem.

GERMAN IRIS

Probably the name German is derived from the fact that they were introduced from Eastern Europe and Asia through Germany

[[S is "Standard" or upper petal of flower. F is "Fall" or lower petal]]
[Date after the introducer's name refers to year it was first distributed]

A. W. LATHAM (*Fry. 1919*) A dwarfer, somewhat darker Prosper Laugier. 50c.

AMBASSADEUR (*Vilm. 1920*) S smoky purplish bronze, F rich velvety reddish purple, flaring outward nicely. Very large, richly colored flower on 3½ foot stems. The best iris at a moderate price. No one who has seen it has neglected to express their greatest appreciation of its wonderful appearance. It has every good point of an iris. Is my best seller. Extra large roots this year, \$1.

AMY BRANDON THOMAS (*Per. 1923*) A purple bicolor. Late. Cypriana-Pallida hybrid. \$2.

ANGELO (*Hort 1920*) Dark blue bicolor of great size and stunning appearance. Slow grower, standards are a little weak. Of Trojana origin. \$3.

ANNE BULLEN (*Hort 1922*) Medium size and height, very contrasty blue bicolor, the falls being very velvety and very dark. Somewhat like Majestic in coloring. If it were larger and still had its free-blooming habit it would be a wonder. \$3.

ANTONIO (*Hort 1921*) Red purple, early, well shaped. A fine one. \$4.

APHRODITE (*Dykes 1922*) Dark purplish pink with no veining to detract from its loveliness. My longest lasting iris. A sure grower, good seeder, and its light green clean foliage lasts well. Very free blooming on 4 foot stems. Blooms of fine substance, shaped like Lohengrin. Smooth, glossy texture, and does not bleach. Free flowering, sweetly scented. Lemon beard on a white haft makes it tone nicely. Similar in color but minus the bad veining of May Rose, and much taller. In a class by itself, and in it Mr. Dykes has made a distinct advance. As a hybridizer it has possibilities on account of its clear coloring, height and shape. Parents are unknown, it came unexpectedly in a bed of pallida seedlings. Very few plants. \$15.

ARGENTINE (*Mohr 1923*) Pure white, similar to Edith Cavell and Kashmir White. A very fine introduction from California that has proven hardy so far with me. \$10.

ARGYNNIS (*Wmsn. 1924*) S yellow, F solid bright chestnut red. Tall, free flowering, late. No visitor in 1925 neglected to praise this extremely attractive advance on all similar ones. It will quickly displace Prosper Laugier, Kathryn Fryer, W. J. Fryer, Aragon, and similar ones, on account of its bright colored falls with no appreciable edging of yellow. Fine increaser and good grower. \$5.

ARIADNE (*Dykes 1921*) S light blue, F slightly darker. Brownish at haft. Very free bloomer and very fine in a mass. Flowers large, finely shaped, and a dull toned effect makes it approach the appealing tawnyess of Asia, but it is a very different shape. Somewhat the color of Shylock. Fine large plants at \$2.

ARMAND CLAVAUD (*Den. 1919*) Yellow, dotted and veined violet. Medium size and height, odd rather than rare. Somewhat like a Mme. Baze with a yellow background. \$2.

ARMEE D'ORIENT (*Mil. 1919*) Yellow pumila, 6 inches high. Same color as Shekinah, but a month earlier. 50c.

ARMENIAN (*Mil. 19--*) A darker Quaker Lady of a peculiar dull slaty tone, an oddly pleasing color. Medium height and size. Very free blooming. 50c.

ARSACE (*Mil. 1913*) Pinkish lilac in general tone. Slow grower, free bloomer after first year. Of Ricardi parentage and foliage stays green later than usual here. \$1.

ASIA (*Yeld 1920*) S pale silvery lavender, deepening at the base to yellowish brown, F pale purple, getting lighter toward margin. Large golden yellow beard. Very large, pleasing shaped flower on tall stems, of unusually good substance which makes it last well. Late. Appeals to everyone on account of its restful artistic coloring. Stock always scarce. \$4.

ATLAS (*Mil. 1903*) Solid dark blue, veined black. Of vigorous habit. 50c.

AURELLE (*Den. 1924*) Seedling of the fine Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau with a little more red in the falls, and dwarfer. \$3.

AZULADO (*Mobr 1923*) Very pale lavender, about the same color as Mother of Pearl and a little lighter than Ariadne and Shylock. Drooping shape of Lohengrin. Good substance. From the same seed pod as Argentine, and has to be tested for real hardiness here. Very free bloomer. \$8.

B. Y. MORRISON (*Sturt. 1918*) S pale lavender violet, F purple violet, edged lavender for $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. This varies in color a little according to season. Slow doer first year. A few fine 2-year roots at \$1.

BALARUC (*Den. 1922*) White. Better shaped falls but otherwise similar to White Knight. Early and blooms over a long season. Medium height. \$1.

BALLERINE (*Vilm. 1920*) S light violet blue, rounded, waved edges, F deeper. A better Lord of June, Oriflamme, Sarpedon, or Halo. Stiff, wide foliage. Large, fragrant flowers on 4 foot well-branched stems. Among the very best French iris. A few very large roots, \$2.

BEAU IDEAL (*Sass 1923*) White, edged with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of petunia violet. Large, fine substance, good shape. Medium height. Out of the ordinary. \$2.50.

BELISAIRE (*Cayeux 1924*) Was named Figaro at first. S tan, F light mulberry. A great advance in the class represented by Mme. Cheri, Sherbet, group. Large, tall, very well shaped, and a wonderful study in tan that made everyone admire and order it in 1924. Very free grower and thoroughly hardy. \$15.

BELLADONNA (*Koeh. 1922*) A bluer Harriett. White, mottled and striped blue all over. \$1.

BELLORIO (*Mohr 1923*) A cross between Korolkowi and Germanica species that has proven hardy here. Spring moving seems essential to its welfare, as June, 1925, divisions have stood still. A blue-grey effect caused by a myriad of veins on a background of another color. Medium size, tall, very free bloomer over a long period. One of the distinctly new iris in my 1924 garden. \$2.

BLUE BIRD (*Bliss 1919*) Small, self-colored bright blue with horizontal falls, fragrant. \$1.50.

BOLINGBROKE (*Hort 1922*) A white of a different shape to most. Pure white, with drooping falls. Its competitors differ, as fall of Azulado and Edith Cavell both flare, and Kashmir White is more horizontal. Was named Blanche originally. Whites of height are much in demand. Not tested thoroughly for hardiness here, but does very well in California. A pure white of Mother of Pearl shape and habits is the unreached goal in white iris. \$10.

BOYER (*Den. 1913*) A smaller redder Medrano. \$1.

BRANDYWINE (*Farr 1920*) Light chicory blue. Very well shaped and held well away from the stem. Similar to Princess Beatrice, but a faster increaser, and has an orange instead of a light beard, rather shorter than Princess Beatrice. Color similar to Silver Mist, also like Duke of York but of immeasurably better substance. \$2.

BRUNO (*Bliss 1922*) S dull bronze, F dark purple. Exceptional size, fine rounded shape, wide segments, free blooming, thick long lasting blooms, makes this high up in the best. Geo. Yeld is somewhat similar, of a pointed rather than a rounded shape, with brighter standards and duller falls. Bruno is best in full sunshine. As desirable as Ambassadeur even. \$15.

CAMELOT (*Bliss 1918*) White, edged with blue lines. Very free flowering. 50c.

CANOPUS (*Bliss 1919*) A red-purple bicolor of Dominion parentage. Tall, free blooming, similar to Titan except falls droop more and it is a duller color. A better Lent A. Williamson as it does not bleach. \$5.

CAPORAL (*Bliss 1919*) Reddish violet self. A redder Caprice and very fine in a mass, Rosalba only being redder. \$1.

CAROLINE E. STRINGER (*Sass 1925*) A lighter pink than Dream, but of Lohengrin shape and size. Medium tall. Very free bloomer. Everyone liked it in 1925 garden. \$5.

CLEMATIS (*Bliss 1917*) A violet colored flower with standards lying down outwardly, making it look like a Clematis. Fragrant. 50c.

CLUNY (*Vil. 1920*) S pale lilac blue, F deeper color. A lilac toned pallida. Floriferous, late, large. \$1.

COL. CANDELLOT (*Mil. 1907*) S smoky copper, F crimson, held horizontally. A uniquely colored iris in a class alone so far. \$1.

COMMANDANT DRIANT (*Mil. 1919*) S buff, F blackish purple, edged buff. A pumila, 6 inches high. 50c.

COMO. A wild iris collected in Italy by Farrer. Tall. A smaller Cluny. 50c.

COMTESSE D'HAUTEVILLE (*Mil. 1914*) S a bright violet purple, F purple garnet, striped yellow. A pumila, 6 inches high. 50c.

CONCHOBAR (*Bliss 1921*) A Dominion seedling that is an improvement on the fine Alcazar, judging by one season's bloom. \$25.

CORA (*Mil. 1914*) S lavender, F dark heliotrope. 50c.

CORRIDA (*Mil.* 1914) A very pleasing solid light blue on tall stems. Medium size flowers borne over a long season. An easy doer. Everyone likes it. \$1.

CRUSADER (*Fos.* 1913) S light violet blue, broad, F darker. Large flowers of fine substance that withstands any weather. Slow grower. Erect, tall stems that branch well. \$1.

CYMBELINE (*Dykes* 1923) Another fine pure light blue self. Tall, large, \$10.

DALILA (*Den.* 1914) S cream, F white, with dark pink border. A very slow grower, but in a class by itself yet. All so-called improvements so far have proved fizzles. Rather dwarf. A few very fine roots at \$1.

DANIEL LESUEUR (*Den.* 1913) A slaty blue and yellow veined affair of unique rather than a lovely coloring. Small flowers on tall stems. Late. \$1.

DAPHNE (*Bliss* 1920) A better Rhein Nixe, the fall being true blue instead of red purple, and the standard is very white. Somewhat like Mildred Presby, except Daphne has a very white edge to fall. A real advance on the fine Rhein Nixe. All habits good. \$4.

DAWN (*Yeld* 1911) Very light yellow. Dwarf, early, very free blooming. 50c.

DEJAH (*Perry* 1923) An early, tall, blue bi-color. \$2.

DEUCALION (*Per.* 1923) S apricot, F purple. \$2.

DIANTO (*Weed* 1923) A darker, smaller Caporal. 50c.

DIXMUDE (*Mil.* 1916) A purple bi-color pumila. 50c.

DREAM (*Sturt.* 1918) Solid light pink of very fine shape. Tall, very free bloomer and grower. Every garden should have it. Only a few, but very fine, plants left at \$2.

DUGUESCLIN (*Bliss* 1921) S clear blue violet with a lighter margin, F rich dark blue. Medium sized flower and height. Somewhat like B. Y. Morrison, but darker and margin not so definite. \$1.

DUQUESNE (*Hall* 1923) Very rich dark blue bi-color, small, dwarf. 50c.

E. C. SHAW (*Fry.* 1919) S light claret, F claret. \$1.

EDOUARD MICHEL (*Verd.* 1904) Deep red violet. Frilled standards, wide falls, branches. Fine shaped and large flower. Slow grower and seldom blooms first year after moving. A few very fine roots at \$1.

EMIR (*Yeld* 1918) Dark blue purple, somewhat like Esplendido, but smaller. A little more purple than Neptune. \$1.

ESPLENDIDO (*Mobr.* 1925) A fine big red purple bi-color of splendid shape, the falls flaring nicely. Has odd white splotches on back of standards. A hybrid between Mesopotamica and Parisiana. It is a larger and better shaped Emir. \$4.

EVADNE (*Bliss* 1921) Has not bloomed here yet, but English introducer says it is a rose-red better Seminole. Sweet scented, tall, large. \$20.

FERONIA (*Per.* 1923) An old rose bicolor. \$2.

FLAMMENSCHWERT (*G. & K.* 1920) S sulphur, F chestnut, edged yellow. A later Iris King. Very good all the way through. \$1.

FRANKLIN BEYNON (*Per.* 1923) Rosy mauve self. A little darker, taller and larger than Mrs. Alan Gray. Blooms early and keeps in bloom longer than any of my hundreds of varieties. Very free bloomer and grower. Of all mauve or pinkish lavenders which of late have been introduced so freely, this has most good points. \$2.

GAIETE (*Vil.*) A larger Ma Mie, veined red instead of blue, on a white ground. \$2.

GARGANTUA (*Mil.* 1923) Self lobelia blue. Tall. \$6.

GAVIOTA (*Mobr.* 1923) White, edged yellow, the flowers varying on the same plant, as some have yellow edge only part way around, and others only near the haft. Medium height and size, very free bloomer and grower. Seeds very well. One of the three distinctly new iris of 1925 in my garden. \$2.

GEO. YELD (*Per.* 1923) A bronzy affair, of great merit, somewhat like Bruno. S being more pointed and yellower and F duller than Bruno. Very fine form. \$20.

GEN. GALLIENI (*Mil.* 1923) Light blue bicolor of Ricardi parentage. Of considerable value to hybridizers as it is a good grower and rapid increaser. \$2.

GERMAINE PERTHUIS (*Mil.* 1922) Seedling of Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau, and has not bloomed normally here yet, but it is claimed to be a brighter, even more velvety dark blue than its parent. Tall, sweetly scented. \$20.

GOLD CREST (*Dykes* 1914) Solid, bright violet blue. Early, on branching 2 foot stems. Wonderfully bright beard, fast increaser. \$1.

HARMONY (*Dykes* 1923) Rich violet purple self of fine-shape and large size. Very blue beard. \$5.

HARRIETT (*Fry.* 1917) White, veined and spotted blue. Very free and sure bloomer, large plants. 50c.

HARRIETT PRESBY (*Pres.* 1922) Pinkish lilac, somewhat near Aphrodite in color and habit. Very tall and desirable. \$1.50.

IMPERATOR (*Cay.* 1921) Dull, rosy purple self. A duller, larger, Seminole. Blooms freely first year from June dividing, increases well. Very popular. \$6.

ISIS (*Bliss* 1919) A light blue of very good habits that keeps it in the highest classed of the light blues. Very free bloomer and grower. 50c.

ISOLINE (*Vil.* 1904) A veined pinkish lilac of stunning appearance in an old bed. Not a free bloomer, or a good grower, here, but everywhere in Ohio I see it doing very well. A few very fine roots this year. 50c.

IVORY (*Baker* 1924) Ivory. Somewhat of an improvement on Dawn, according to its English introducer. Has not bloomed with me. \$3.

J. C. WELD (*Per.* 1923) A fine purple bicolor, late. \$3.

JACQUELINE (*Dunphe* 1921) A darker Valery Mayet. \$1.

JUBILEE (*Sass* 1923) Buff, heavily spotted dark copper. Large flower, free bloomer and the one distinct advance lately in this class. Edged or spotted iris are easily obtained, so care should be taken in introducing them, but Mr. Sass was fully justified in letting this one out to the public. \$5.

JUNIATA (*Farr* 1909) Tall, very late, dark blue. 50c.

JUSSIEU (*Den.* 1917) Dull pink, veined violet. A pinker Splendour, with less veining. Of Ricardi origin. \$3.

KULAN TITH (*Per.* 1923) A pale blue, similar to Princess Beatrice. 50c.

KURDISTAN (*Dykes* 1922) S reddish purple, F almost black. Dwarf, bright colored, extremely long season of bloom, small well held flower. Of interest to hybridizers especially. \$2.

LADY BYNG (*Bliss* 1922) Dark true lavender self. Very slightly darker than Mlle. Schwartz and the shape of the fine Susan Bliss. From same seed pod as Susan Bliss. Very free bloomer, seeder and increaser. Roots are always small as is the case with all fast increasers. I send a small clump of them. \$4.

LADY CHAS. ALLOM (*Per.* 1921) Purple bicolor, large. \$1.

LANCELOT (*Bliss* 1919) Pale rosy mauve, somewhat darker than Mlle. Schwartz. Same color throughout, tall, well shaped, good substance. \$2.

LENT A. WILLIAMSON (*Wmsn. 1918*) S lavender violet, F velvety royal purple. Large flower of thick well lasting substance, but color bleaches badly. Mrs. Hetty Matson is the best improvement on it so far in my garden. \$1.

LEONATO (*Hort 1922*) Violet, of unusual size. \$10.

LEOTA (*Fry. 1922*) White intermediate of a very long blooming season. In dull weather it is faintly blued and striped, fragrant. \$1.

LURIDA, a wild species, brownish purple and reddish maroon, of use to hybridizers. 50c.

M. HUBERT (*Den. 1922*) A duller, larger, more veined Lent A. Williamson, with narrower segments. Sometimes confused with Hubert (*Hort. 1921*). \$1.

MADY CARRIERE (*Mil. 1905*) A light blue bicolor in considerable demand. \$1.

MAGNIFICA (*Vil. 1920*) S light purple on white, of a peculiarly entrancing glassy tone, but rather weak substantiated, F very long, drooping, deep dull purple. Fine orange beard, fragrant, very large, tall. Well grown stems of this are a sight never to be forgotten. Very fine roots this year at \$2.

MAIA (*Mil. 1914*) Dark violet bicolor pumila, similar to Negus. 50c.

MAJESTIC (*Bliss 1921*) Undoubtedly the finest blue bicolor, of a contrasty effect rather than the equally fine monotone effect of Swazi. These two together are worth the 100 or so other blue bicolors now on the market all combined. Very large, finest form, fine substance and shape. The falls flare even more than its English description indicated, which was a pleasant surprise to me. Of Dominion origin and does very well here. Very fine husky roots. \$20.

MARGARET MOORE (*Bliss 1918*) Purplish lilac. 50c.

MARJORIE TINLEY (*Per. 1923*) Lavender blue bicolor of great size and height. \$10.

MAROCAIN (*Mil. 1914*) The best solid red purple pumila. Large flowers on 10 inch stems. \$1.

MAY ROSE (*Cleve. 1920*) Dull rose, of Aphrodite coloring at a distance, but on closer inspection much veining is against it, and it is dwarfer. \$2.

MEDRANO (*Vil. 1920*) S reddish copper, with some violet, F dark crimson purple, flecked buff and lavender. Very large and pleasing. Peau Rouge, Opera, Rosalba, are of similar appearance, but very different in detail. \$1.

MEGAS (*Vil.* 1920) Large crimson purple of fine appearance and shape. Medium height. May be of use in California as a hybridizer. \$4.

MERCEDES (*Verd.* 1905) S pure lilac, F ivory white, veined and dotted purple, deeper at edges. \$1.

MIDWEST (*Sass* 1922) White, flushed and dotted purple. Ruffled, medium height, vigorous grower. Halfway between Mercedes and Parisiana. \$1.

MILDRED PRESBY (*Farr* 1923) S white, with a microscopic blue edge, F velvety red purple, bleaching slightly. A very fine improvement in the fine variety Rhein Nixe. Very free bloomer and increaser. \$4.

MIRANDA (*Hort.* 1919) Clear violet blue. Early, tall, large and a very vigorous grower, and blooms over a long period. Nearest to true dark blue, so far. \$1.

MIRIELLE (*Mil.* 1911) Plum purple pumila. 50c.

MISS BROUGHTON (*Per.* 1921) S light purple, F bright crimson purple. Stout, tall. A larger Sylvia Lucas. 50c.

MISTRESS FORD (*Hort.* 1921) Red purple bicolor. \$1.

MLLE. SCHWARTZ (*Den.* 1916) Pale mauve. Especially fine shape. Generally oversold. Best of its class. A few very fine roots. \$1.

MME. BAZE (*Den.* 1918) Cream, veined blue, narrow segments, dwarf. \$1.

MME. CHERI (*Sturt.* 1918) S violet pink, F darker. Very fine shaped flower on tall stems. Very good grower. Very pleasing color, a lighter and larger Sherbet. Belisaire will compete with it when we get more plants. \$3.

MME. CHOBAUT (*Den.* 1916) S cream, dotted bronze, especially at edges, F white, edged russet at top. Many other higher priced similar ones have been discarded in favor of this. Medium height, very good increaser. \$1.

MME. DURRAND (*Den.* 1912) A color difficult to describe, probably a darker Asia being the easiest way. Peculiarly pleasing to anyone who likes refinement of color blending. Branches finely, of Ricardi parentage, and does not grow as well in the East as in California. \$5.

MME. HENRI CAYEUX (*Cay.* 1924) Somewhat like Ambassadeur, but it will take another year to prove its claims. \$15.

MME. MASSE (*Den.* 1923) Mauve, washed copper and yellow, tall, small flowered. Do not confuse it with M. Masse. 50c.

MME. VERNOUX (*Mil.* 1921) S slate blue, washed rose, F rich petunia violet, veined red on white. Large, free flowering, vigorous. Similar to Miss Broughton, but falls redder. Of Ricardi origin, but does real well here. \$1.

MOA (*Bliss* 1920) Practically same as Dominion. \$15.

MONA (*Per.* 1923) A light blue that on further trial might prove a better Lord of June. \$3.

MONGUL (*Mil.* 1912) A purple bicolor pumila. \$1.

MONS. MASSE (*Den.* 1924) Very large white, striped blue. Of Ricardi origin. \$4.

MONSIGNOR (*Vil.* 1907) Deep violet, the falls being veined lighter. Medium height, very free bloomer. 50c.

MOPSA (*Newl.* 1924) Very large reddish purple self of Mesopotamica x Lady Foster origin. \$10.

MOTHER OF PEARL (*Sturt.* 1921) Pale bluish lavender with a pearly iridescence. Good grower, tall, very fine shape, and of the very highest quality in every way. \$5.

MRS. ANDRIST (*Fry.* 1919) A dwarfer Rhein Nixe. 50c.

MRS. CUTHBERTSON (*Per.* 1923) Light purple bicolor. \$3.

MRS. FRED STERN (*Per.* 1922) Light rose self. Medium size, tall. \$2.

MRS. HETTY MATSON (*Per.* 1923) Leads the myriad of purple bicolors. Very tall, free flowering, nicely shaped rounded bloom. Very nice roots. \$5.

MRS. SMITH (*Fry.* 1919) Rich gold. Medium height and size, very free, fine in a mass. Large clumps. 50c.

MRS. WALTER BREWSTER (*Vil.* 1922) S lavender blue, F aniline blue, base brown on a white ground. Strong, stiff, medium height, branching stems. Similar to Wm. Logan but of better substance. \$1.

NEGUS (*Mil.* 1914) Purple pumila, of bright finish, the falls being turned in rather badly though. 50c.

NEPTUNE (*Yeld* 1916) Blue bicolor. 50c.

OCHRACEA (*Den.* 1919) Dull old gold with center of fall darkened by violet. Once named Sunset. Tall, late, very free bloomer, good increaser, and blooms a long time. Flower resembles an artist's modeled flower in its artistic shape, the horizontal falls on it showing to perfection why I desire horizontal falls on new seedlings. Fine roots. \$2.

OLIVER PERTHUIS (*Mil.* 1921) S lavender blue, F light purple. Fine, erect stems, medium size flower. Somewhat like Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau, but later. \$1.

OLIVIA (*Hort.* 1920) Pale, soft lavender. Large. \$1.

ORANGE QUEEN (*Per.* 19--) Very fine orange pumila. \$1.

OUR KING (*Den.* 1916) A larger Queen of May with less veining. \$1.

P. L. BATTEY (*Fry.* 1922) A "pink" that might be useful in hybridizing. \$2.

PARISIANA (*Vil.* 1911) White, shaded and dotted lilac purple. 50c.

PEAU ROUGE (*Cay.* 1922) S copper red, F deep blood red. A fine grower and free bloomer, very bright in tone, bunched a little close to stem. Medrano is darker and larger, Rosalba is redder on a close view. \$6.

PEGASUS (*Per.* 1923) Blue purple bicolor, dwarf, free. \$1.

PERFECTION (*Barr* 1880) A smaller, taller Dominion. Same as the more expensive Azure. 50c.

PERLADONNA (*Per.* 1923) Fine blue self, medium size. \$2

PERONNE (*Den.* 1923) An ashy white of very fine texture and finish. About same color as Mother of Pearl but very different shape, the falls drooping considerably more. Very late. \$4.

PERRY FAVORITE (*Per.* 1911) Early blue bicolor. \$1.

PETITE AMIE (*Mil.* 1919) Greenish cream pumila. 50c.

PHOEBUS (*Mil.* 1912) Golden yellow pumila. \$1.

PINK PROGRESSION (*Champe* 1922) A "pink" that might be useful to hybridizers. A Susan Bliss with more veining in it. 50c.

PIONEER (*Bliss* 1920) A purple that will probably lead for years in this section. Free bloomer and increaser. \$20.

PRINCESS BEATRICE (*Barr*) The true variety is a winner. Very tall, shy bloomer, wide glaucous foliage, with a wonderfully shaped large light blue flower. Seldom blooms first year. I have cut priced many light blues that were no better, despite their introducer's opinion. 50c.

PRINCESS OSRA (*Bliss* 1922) Clear white, with fine spots and veinings of purple, especially at margin. Well branched, large bloom. By far the finest of its type. \$3.

PRINCESS TOTO (*Bliss* 1922) S white, margined clear red violet, F white, except haft is lined violet. Similar to Rose Salterne, which is a little bluer. \$1.

PROF. SEELIGER (*Koeb.* 1923) A purple self, very free bloomer and increaser. Like most of Koehler's the flower is small, but it wins on color. \$2.

PROSPERO (*Yeld 1920*) S pale lavender, F deep red purple, with margins lighter. Here is an iris not improved on yet. Very tall, well branched, thick substantced flower. Sure bloomer everywhere. Very fine roots, \$1.50.

PROTEUS (*Hort. 1923*) Dwarf violet blue bicolor of immense size. \$10.

PYRAMUS (*Dykes 1923*) Clear violet purple self, 9 inches high, of use to hybridizers probably. \$3.

QUAKER LADY (*Farr 1909*) Smoky lavender. 50c.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA (*Barr 1910*) A bronzy mauve of very fine shape and size. 50c.

QUEEN CATERINA (*Sturt. 1918*) Pale lavender violet with a peculiarly nice sheen to it. Very fine shape and considered among the very best iris. \$1.

RAFFET (*Vil. 1920*) Dark blue, striped lighter. Late. 50c.

RED RIDING HOOD (*Koeh. 1922*) A redder Caporal or Stanley. \$1.

RHEINTRAUBE (*G. & K. 1917*) A slightly pinker Trautlieb, of medium height and size. 50c.

ROBERT W. WALLACE (*Per. 1922*) A darker violet purple that on further trial may prove a better Archeveque. \$5.

ROMEO (*Mil. 1912*) S lemon, dotted brown, F violet center, purple edges. Out-of-the-ordinary coloring. 50c.

ROSADO (*Mohr 1924*) Clear soft pink of large size. Of Mesopotamica origin, and needs further trial here for hardiness. \$10.

ROSALBA (*Bliss 1919*) A redder, taller Seminole, of very fine tone. \$3.

ROSE SALTERNE (*Bliss 1922*) S white, penciled blue at edge, F striped blue lengthwise. Late, medium height and size. 50c.

RUBY QUEEN (*Weed 1923*) A light purple of ruby like finish and desirability. Medium height and size. Ruby has been displaced in my estimation by Ruby Queen as being considerably better. It gets away from the confusion of names as there were two iris named Ruby—the more common one was not the variety listed in the American Iris Society check list of names. \$1.

RUGAJO (*Weed 1923*) A bright violet bicolor. \$1.

SALONIQUE (*Cay. 1921*) S dull white, F dull purple. \$1.

SAPPHID (*Dykes 1922*) once wrongly named Sapphire. A very fine pure bright blue with a purplish tone. Very free bloomer, large flower, not tall, early. \$2.

SARPEDON (*Yeld 1914*) A lavender blue bicolor of fine size and tone. Falls droop, medium height, large flower, long season of bloom. \$1.

SAVIGNIAN (*Mil. 19--*) A curious dull slaty blue. Medium size. 50c.

SEMINOLE (*Farr 1920*) S soft velvet rose, F rich velvety crimson. Somewhat like Opera but a much better grower. Fine for a distant mass. \$1.

SHALIMAR (*Fos. 1916*) A well branched blue bicolor that is generally liked. \$1.

SHEKINAH (*Sturt. 1918*) A tall light yellow that still leads in its class. It has a host of followers. \$2.

SHERWIN WRIGHT (*Kob. 1915*) Purest yellow. Small flower of medium height. 50c.

SHYLOCK (*Hort. 1922*) Pale purple with a sheen similar to Caterina. Very fine and was one of the good new ones in my 1925 garden. \$10.

SILVER MIST (*Dykes 1921*) A medium size, medium height, pale porcelain blue, with minute icy particles on it. Similar in color to Corrida or Yvonne Pelletier. \$2.

SILVERADO (*Mohr. 1924*) S dull lavender, F dull blue. A hybrid between Juniata and Pfauenage. Wonderful substance and shape, fine grower and desirable for hybridizing. Tall, free bloomer. \$3

SIMPLICITY (*McK. 1921*) A white similar to Athene. Medium height and size. \$1.

SINDJKAT (*Sturt. 1918*) S buff, F mauve. An oddly pleasing effect. Fine shape, very late, fragrant. \$1.

SOLANA (*Shull 1921*) S lemon, F dull purple. A medium height brighter Knysna. \$1.

SOLEDAD (*Mohr*) A clear bright yellow intermediate, slightly brighter and smaller than Yellow Hammer. Very finely arched and waved standards. Nicely fragrant, 18 inches, blooms a long time. A hybrid between Trojana and a yellow pumila. \$2.

SORCERER (*Floore*) A blue bicolor that is extremely late. From its first year's bloom I would judge it a great acquisition on account of its good color and its lateness. It is a brighter Oliver Perthuis, a bluer Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau, a darker Prospero. \$15.

SOUV. DE MME. GAUDICHAU (*Mil. 1914*) S very deep blue purple, F brilliant dark purple. Despite its long name it is a most wonderful iris, and everyone should have it. Very large, very early, tall, free blooming. A

hybrid between an old iris of 1840 vintage named Fries Morel and pallida. For those that have it now I may mention that Sorcerer is exactly similar in effect and two weeks later, opening after the first is finished. Fine large roots. \$2.

STANLEY (*Dun. 1921*) Medium height, medium sized flower of rather red tone. Fine shaped horizontal fall, with considerable veining. \$1.

SUNSET—See Ochracea.

SUZANNE AUTISSIER (*Den. 1923*) A blue bicolor. \$1.

SUZON (*Mil. 1921*) A large purple bicolor of good habit, especially valuable for its very late blooming habit. 50c.

SWAZI (*Bliss 1922*) A larger Dominion that has done well here. One of the few dark blue iris that looks well as a cut flower. Generally overordered. \$20.

SWEET LAVENDER (*Bliss 1919*) S pale lavender, F deep rosy lavender, quite a lot darker in center. Somewhat crinkled, tall, all open at same time. Fragrant, well branched stems. Always a favorite. Fine roots. \$1.50.

TAFFETA (*Cleve. 1920*) A study in brown and gold that is beyond me to describe, but every lady visitor said it was well named. Tall, vigorous. \$1.

THISBE (*Dykes 1923*) Pale plumbago blue pumila, with slight violet blue specks. 9 inches. \$2.

THORA PERRY (*Per. 1923*) Very dwarf intermediate of a uniform violet rose. \$1.

TITAN (*Bliss 1919*) S light violet blue, F violet purple, darker red in center, held strictly horizontal. Very large flower, on tall stems, fast increaser for a Dominion seedling. \$10.

TITUS (*Per. 1921*) Rosy mauve, of fine shape, free bloomer, and fast increaser. At a distance it looks like Aphrodite. Tall. \$1.

TRIANON (*Vil. 1921*) S buff, F stone. Delicate color free grower, medium height. 50c.

TRINCULO (*Newl. 1924*) Self violet purple. Small flower Tall. \$2.

TRUTH (*Sturt. 1921*) White, edged blue in veins. Large tall, free. Similar to True Charm. \$2.

TURCO (*Vil. 1921*) Soft violet buff. Large, tall, free. 50c

27 AVRIL (*Den. 1923*) A Ricardi hybrid with the queerest name ever given an iris. Tall, violet purple bicolor, increasing well. \$4.

UNDINE (*Koeh. 1922*) S lavender, F rich velvety purple, held horizontally. Medium size. \$1.

VALERY MAYET (*Den. 1912*) S copper, F bronzy red. A bright coloring, fine shape, tall, blooms a long time. \$2.

VANESSA (*Bliss 1922*) S chamois, F brown, paler at margin. A honey colored Prosper Laugier. Makes an odd colored mass and it is a very free bloomer. \$1.

VELOUTE (*Vil. 1924*) Dark blue bicolor, the falls being very velvety. Similar to Swazi in color, but different shape and smaller. Free bloomer and fast increaser. \$2.

VERDUN (*Mil. 1916*) A dark violet pumila of peculiar rounded shape. 50c.

VIKING (*Bliss 1919*) A good large blue bicolor. \$1.

VINCENTIO (*Hort. 1921*) A violet bicolor with large flowers on medium height stems and very stiff wide foliage. \$3.

VIOLA (*Fos. 1913*) A bluish violet of very free blooming habit. A more purplish Gold Crest, blooming over a long period. Clumps 50c.

WESTERN DREAM (*Weed 1923*) Violet blue bicolor. \$1.

WHITE KNIGHT (*Saun. 1916*) A very fine medium size, late white. \$1.

WHITE QUEEN (*Gey. 1918*) Was once called Queen Mary. All pure white, medium height and size, of fine substance. \$2.

YELLOW HAMMER (*Den. 1921*) An intermediate with a very large yellow flower on medium height stems, blooming a long time. \$2.

YEOMAN (*Bliss 1922*) An immense violet bicolor of Dominion parentage. \$5.

YVONNE PELLETIER (*Mil. 1916*) A tall, free blooming, medium sized, shiny light blue of very desirable tone. Fine in a mass. \$1.

ZOUAVE (*Vil. 1922*) S white suffused blue, F white, heavily spotted violet. Dwarf, early, fast increaser. Very desirable. \$1.

ZUA (*Craw. 1914*) White, tinged lilac. Dwarf, early, a dinkled surface making it quite unique. Fragrant. \$2.

ZWANENBURG (*Den. 1909*) S cream, striped maroon, F dark olive brown, edged violet. Enormous flower of fine shape on 15 inch stems. Lasts well. A peculiarly pleasing color. \$1.

ZULLICHAU (*Mil. 1912*) A blue bicolor pumila. 50c.

SHRUBS

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA ENGELMANNI. A small leaved clinging Virginia Creeper of very red coloring in autumn. 50c.

ASTER GERBE D'AZURE. Blue, very tall and stiff stemmed. A Lemoine 1924 introduction that needs further trial but one season showed it up finely. \$1.

CLEMATIS TANGUTICA OBTUSIUSCULA. A yellow half open bell on slender climbing stems. \$3.

CLEMATIS UNDULATA. Fall blooming mauve in myriads of small flowers. \$2.

DEUTZIA CRENATA MACROTHYRSA (Lemoine) A very free flowering, large white, never before offered in the United States. \$3.

DIERVILLA PERLE. One of Lemoine's new shrubs that has a white flower in a clump that reminds me only of a white rhododendron.

ELSHOLTZIA STAUNTONII. Spikes of mauve rose flowers in August and September. Spicy fragrant foliage. 50c.

KOLKWITZIA AMABILIS. A very new pink blooming June shrub from China. Makes an 8 foot twiggy ball in ten years with me, and is always neat, green, and clean. Fine pink snapdragon shaped blooms in June all over it on the tips of old wood. \$3 for small shrubs.

LIGUSTRUM IBOTA VICARYI. Very rich yellow leaved privet. Small plants. \$3.

LILAC GEN. PERSHING. A very new Lemoine variety supposed to be a better purplish Charles Sargent. \$10.

LILAC MRS. EDWARD HARDING. A new Lemoine one, never offered before here. A big double red. \$12.

NEILLIA THIBETICA. An elm leaved shrub that has not developed to an extent where I know what it will be. \$5.

SPIRAE SARGENTIANA, wild form, very new, larger and looser than Van Houtte. Hardiness not tested enough as yet. \$4.

SPIRAE TRICHOCARPA. Spirae Van Houtte has been the most used of all shrubs of late years. Well, Trichocarpa is a new variety that blooms late and has cleaner foliage than the Van Houtte or Bridal Wreath as it is sometimes called. Very useful for summer homes to prolong the bloom period. Fine plants, \$2.

SYMPHORICARPUS CHENAULTI. A hybrid of the common Indian Currant or Snowberry that does not come true from seed. A finer Snowberry, three feet tall, and spreads wider, with light pink berries in autumn. Fine plants, \$3.

VIBURNUM BETULIFOLIUM. A beech leaved viburnum from Western China. Very new. Broad panicles of pure white flowers, and later heavy clusters of bright red fruits. \$5.

DWARF HEDGES

BOX BARBERRY, can be kept to 12 inches in height by enough shearing. Foliage small, solid to ground, thorny and is a wonderful red color in autumn. Not one of the barberries condemned by the government as spreading wheat rust. \$15 per 100.

LODENSE PRIVET. Very dwarf, twiggy privet that can be kept to 8 inches square by shearing. This, and the above Barberry are fine for edging purposes. \$25 per 100. Single specimens fit to grow into trimmed balls, selected plants, \$1 each.

DWARF VIBURNUM. I have a very dwarf Viburnum that may prove a fine dwarf edging plant of unusual character here. 50c each.

SIBERIAN IRIS

Grassy leaved iris with a height varying between 1 and 3 feet. Leaves die completely to ground in autumn. Leave dead leaves on, removing them in early spring.

These will stand damper, richer ground than iris Germanica.

For distinguishing this group, back of the falls is the best place to look for distinguishing marks.

Moving should be done in early spring or about August 30.

They always bloom just as the German iris has finished.

Arranged in order of color tone, the lightest being first.

BUTTERFLY (*Cleveland 1920*) Light blue, midseason, medium height. Back of fall solid in color, \$1.

SUNNYBROOK (*Cleveland 1920*) A little darker than Butterfly. Dwarf and blooms low in the foliage. Back of falls darker toward edges at rear. 75c.

PERRY BLUE (*Perry 1912*) Blue. Tallest of any Siberian iris that I have. Early. Falls same color front and back. Fine plants, \$1.50.

SKYLARK. Slightly darker than Perry Blue. Back of fall lighter toward center. Spathe valves (the bud covering) edged red. 75c.

TRUE BLUE (*Fryer 1919*) Well named. Dwarf, late. Falls same color both sides. 50c.

FLORRIE RIDDLE (*Perry before 1920*) A dark blue. It seems to be a better Perry Blue, especially being larger. Tall, free bloomer. Back of fall lighter in center. \$1.50.

SPECIES. The wild Siberian iris. Good blue, but flowers are smaller than named varieties. A large quantity at cost of digging and shipping for persons who desire to naturalize it, sent only to customers buying other iris. Back of fall spotted at the edge. \$1 for large clumps.

PIGMY (*Perry 1912*) Somewhat darker than the species. Blooms down in foliage, dwarf. Back of falls lighter in center. 50c.

EMPEROR (*Named by Wallace*) Purple blue. The finest Siberian iris to date, the haft being especially wide. Back of fall solid color. \$1.

PEGGY PERRY (*Perry 1912*) Dark violet blue. Midseason. Back of fall lighter in center. Medium height. \$1.

RED EMPEROR (*Cleveland*) S wine red, but always a little blue on edge. F one edge blue, other edge wine red, heavily veined blue all over. Haft chocolate. An odd patchy color design. Very large, medium height. \$3.

Remember, these are arranged in order of color, darkest being last.

MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA. A wild plant with 18-inch evergreen sword like leaves with threads hanging from edge. Years ago I found one that was more green than others during winter and its 6 foot spike of white lily bells in June was better than any others here. Does well on very dry soil. It has seeded twice and now I offer plants at 50c or seeds at 25c.

Also a variety with sides of leaves edged yellow, making a novel appearance as a single specimen. Plants at \$1.50.

LILIUM REGALE. Same as the florists Easter lily but is perfectly hardy here. Brought from Western China a few years ago by E. H. Wilson. Requires ordinary vegetable garden treatment only. Bulblets under $\frac{1}{4}$ inch \$6.00 per 100, up to 1 inch, \$20 per 100, finest big bulbs, \$6 per dozen. Quantities of less amount not sold. Seed at 50c packet or \$4 per ounce.

GRASS. Two kinds of grass stand out in extensive experiments on grass that I have been hobbyizing on.

A fast creeping grass called Washington Bent that seldom seeds and must be propagated by tearing sod apart and roughly planting it in rows six inches apart makes a wonderful carpet of fine green that improves by tramping and it would even do without cutting if the acme of perfection was not desired. Must be planted alone and in sun, as it will not crowd out undesirable neighbors, as one customer expected. Square foot sods \$3, square yard \$6. Larger quantities at cheaper rates.

A seed of a Bent variety gives almost as good results as above with me. A small quantity at \$1.25 a pound.

GLADIOLI. For a few years I collected the best gladioli, and now I have more than I need. A fine mixture of the excess very good ones, with some of the pink America, white Purity, salmon Alice Tiplady, and Diener hybirds—all mixed, at \$3.00 per 100, or \$25 per 1,000.

PHLOX ANTINEA. Very finest of white, imported from Lemoine in 1924. This was the only one of exceptional merit in my 1925 trials. \$1 for small plants.

PHLOX ROSALIND. A very fine pink variety originated by Koehler. Fine plants, 35c.

DAHLIA JERSEY BEAUTY, the best pink at a reasonable price. Small potted plants, \$1.

GAILLARDIA

Of late years I have boosted this daisy shaped red "Blanket Flower" on account of its blooming for months regardless of heat, rain or kind of soil, and it cuts so well. Three kinds.

PORTOLA—a stiff stemmed, free blooming orange and red one of most popularity. All plants exactly alike. 35c.

DAZZLER—looser habit, but brighter orange and red tones. Plants vary a little as they are from seed. Plants 50c. Seed 25c.

SAN FRANCISCO—a very tall, everblooming variety of the usual orange and red combination. Plants all exactly alike. 50c.

PHILADELPHUS

Of late years the Mock Orange, or Syringa or Philadelphus, whichever you prefer to call it, has been wonderfully improved. Several here have never before been offered in the United States.

AMALTHEE (*Lemoine*) Vigorous grower with large leaves and large flowers blotched pale pink. \$3 each.

BELLE ETOILE (*Lemoine*) means "pretty star." Very free flowering, free growing, sweetly scented, white with a purple eye. \$3.

ENCHANTMENT (*Lemoine*) A fine improvement on the wonderful double flowering white variety Bouquet Blanc. Very free flowering. \$5.

ETOILE ROSE (*Lemoine*) Single, white spotted pink. \$2.

FAVORITE (*Lemoine*) Very large single white. \$2.

GLACIER (*Lemoine*) A more double Albatre. \$1.50.

MANTEAU D'HERMINE. Very dwarf, white. \$1.50.

NORMA (*Lemoine*) Very large, single, white. \$2.

THE BANNER. Large, single, white. 4 ft. \$1.

VIRGINALE. A gem. Blooms double white in spring, and has scattering blooms single in character until frost. Fine plants, \$1.50.

ZEYHERI, fine single white, free blooming, fragrant, a cross between two old-time good ones. \$1.

All above bloom very young, in fact the baby ones in nursery row often have a two-inch flower on a six inch plant.

I am always ready to buy new plants, shrubs or seed with *real* merit from originators who have no regular distribution system.

THE FIFTY BEST IRIS

There isn't such a thing as the fifty-best. I tried to cut them down to fifty but it came to a point where some that were not duplicates in any way would be left out, so it left the "50 best" at 56.

Best growers are always listed where a duplicate was known.

Sometimes a duplicate color is shown where season is very different, such as White Knight-White Queen, Yellow Hammer-Shekinah and Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau-The Sorcerer,

This list would not be the very best one to apply in California, where the Ricardi and Mesopotamica iris species can be used to give size and height, without its disadvantage of often winter killing here.

Eleven friends and customers helped me make this list and the tendency was to add, rather than subtract from the 50.

Standards White, Falls Darker

DAPHNE—Mildred Presby and Rhein Nixe similar.

White Ground, Edged and Feathered Another Color

What is needed here are edges with more solid and brighter blue

PRINCESS OSRA—Spotted rather than veined. No other similar.

JUBILEE—Very fine grower and free bloomer.

MME. CHOBOUT—Jean Chevreau is taller and smaller.

GAVIOTA—Nothing similar, not large, but a distinct advance in iris.

White

MOTHER OF PEARL—A more pearly white, very fine shape and habits

WHITE QUEEN—Early }
WHITE KNIGHT—Late } La Neige is a close second.

BOLINGBROKE } Very different shape. Not easy doers.

KASHMIR WHITE } Sophronia is said to be a better white.

Lavender

ZUA—More important on account of its crinkled surface.

PRINCESS BEATRICE—An old but very fine pale blue or lavender.

QUEEN CATERINA—A real iris. Shylock similar.

MLLE. SCHWARTZ—No other approaches it near enough to compete.

Light Blue Selfs

LADY FOSTER—Crusader, Ann Page, Leonato, E. H. Jenkins, close.

YVONNE PELLETIER—

Dark Blue Selfs

MIRANDA—A discussion among my friends as to whether this wins.

SAPPHID—Was wrongly named Sapphire once.

Dark Blue Bicolor

SOUV. DE MME. GAUDICHAU—Early, and everyone should have it.

SORCERER—Very late, and similar to above otherwise.

MAJESTIC—Best contrasty blue bi-color, of Dominion parentage.

SWAZI—Best monotone, Veloute, Perfection, Azure, close in color.

TENEBRAE—Wonderful shape and odd color. Not an easy doer.

Light Blue Bi-colors

B. Y. MORRISON—Slow doer first two years.

SIMONNE WAISSIERE—Especially fine for its horizontal falls.

PROSPERO—Prosperity similar.

BALLERINE—

Light Purple Bi-colors

RUBY QUEEN—A new, cheap brightly colored, but small, flower.

MAGNIFICA—Stiffer standards needed.

Purple Bi-colors

ARCHEVEQUE—Smallness its fault. Robt. Wallace may prove better.
MRS. HETTY MATSON—Lent A. Williamson and Arlington similar.
CARDINAL—

Purple

ED. MICHEL—Not a good grower, but a very fine bloom.
ANTONIO—
ESPLENDIDO—A much larger Emir.
CAPORAL—

Light Purple

IMPERATOR—Seminole and Evadne near it.
ROSALBA—Very clear color in a mass.

Red

MEDRANO—Larger than Peau Rouge, but not so bright.
PEAU ROUGE—Karen and Brilliant may belong here.

Pink

APHRODITE—Shape of Lohengrin. A purple pink of perfect habits.
DREAM—Closest to real pink.

Blends

This group is hard to decide on. The tendency is to add to it.

AMBASSADEUR—Undoubtedly the best iris.
SWEET LAVENDER
ASIA—A gorgeous iris.
OCHRACEA—Wins more awards than any other.
AFTERGLOW—Glow is better, say several friends.

Tan

MME. CHERI—One of Miss Sturtevant's best. Very good doer.
ZWANENBURG—A very early, large iris of outstanding uniqueness.
BELISAIRE—A comer.

Yellow

SHERWIN WRIGHT—Best yellow of any iris. Small.
YELLOW HAMMER—Early, dwarf, large.
SHEKINAH—Armee d'Orient is a pumila of exactly same color.

Variegata

BRUNO—A wonderfully well shaped and toned flower.
FLAMMENSCHWERT—Very many similar.
ARGYNNIS—If allowed only one variegata this is my choice.

Comment on above list will be welcomed.

My 1926 trails will probably displace several of above.

Every friend has some favorite to add. On most of them I have not been personally convinced of their superiority, but they are at least of very high character, such as M. Arnol, Blue Boy, Bluet, Sophronia, Moa, Cygnet, Anna Farr (the true one), Isoline, Crusader, even Florentina.



DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTRIES OF IRIS DEMAND JUDGED BY 1925 SALES

	QUANTITY	PRICE
French	40% The fine Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau and Ambassadeur lead in quantity	14% Peau Rouge made the profit here
English	23% The popular Prospero lead in number	72% Cardinal, Swazi, Canopus, Titan led
European	63%	86%
American	37% Kathryn Fryer was in most demand	14% Brandywine was most profitable

NEW VARIETIES

We have too many blue and purple bi-colors now, and I am weeding out the duplicates fast. In autumn of 1925 I heard of about 40 more of this class ready to be "introduced."

Introducers of new iris should travel and see other large collections in order to note if their new ones are really new, or just duplicates.

Parentage counts in iris. In those discarded (93 of them) among the 111 new ones in my 1925 garden most were of parentage where small blooms and dwarf stems predominated.

Poor parents are poor things to use. Also hit on new lines. In 1925 every customer wanted Phyllis Bliss as a parent because it was used as such in England. Well, they over there had a few years start of us on this for an example—so that is why you should not use it. Be original and use things you do not hear of others using. This is also the reason why breeders should not be afraid of publishing the parentage, when known. Then if the newcomer likes to follow in a rut let him do so.

I am still of the opinion that the American Iris Society should test out in its trial gardens every American and Foreign iris before mentioning it in any way in its bulletins, publishing a correct description of it *as it was* promptly after blooming. Correspondence on this is invited.

In my 1924 garden only one was distinctly new—Aphrodite.

In 1925 two really new ones—Gaviota and Bellorio—were very distinct. The other good ones, such as Belisaire, Tenebrae, Esplendido, Argentine, Geo. Yeld, Argynnis, C. E. Stringer, Bolingbroke, etc., were just fine improvements on existing ones.

Cutting the number of varieties is desired and my new purchases will be confined to large flowers with solid colors, standards closed at top, horizontal falls, rounded segments preferably, on well-branched stems.

French raisers should study the older German iris, as last year they brought out poorer Rhein Nixe-like blooms at high prices, and this year Niebelungen was duplicated and priced many times its local cost.

The general average of European introductions is still high—as one big American introducer lacks substance and an enthusiast has to rise early to insure seeing the colorful splendor of the weak standards. Another American hybridizer of well shaped, large flowers lacks width in segments. One gets dwarfs only, while another delivers so late they do not bloom the following spring and are always a year behind.

The ordinary amateur who wants to introduce about 10 out of 100 seedlings should know that one leading American introducer grew 8,000 plants last year and didn't consider one worth naming.

Show at flower exhibits seedlings that you do not believe are like existing ones. There is no thrill in showing one as good as Perfection and getting official recognition of the fact that you are only within 40 years of being up-to-date (this was done in a 1924 show).

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My nursery is 12 miles north of Detroit in a locality hard to reach this year on account of road work on all approaches. I make no effort at local selling. Out of town enthusiasts will be taken to my nursery on a definite appointment at my Detroit address, by letter or phone.